The Red Bandanna Waves in Triumph.

TWENTY STATES SOLID FOR HIM.

His Nomination Finally Made by Acclamation.

The Platform Beaffrms that of 1884 and Endorses the President's Message as the Correct Interpretation of that Platform on the Tariff Question-The Mills Hill Endorsed in a Separate Resolution-Wild Scene of Enthusiasm when Thurman's Nomination was Made Certain-Indiana Took the Gray Hat from her Fingstaff and in its Place Bore Aloft a Red Bandann-A Live Rooster Thrown from the Gallery on to the Platform-Banners, Hate, and Pans Waved Amid the Shouts

Sr. Louis, June 7 .- The work is over. The programme outlined in Washington has been carried out, and the ticket is Cleveland and Thurman. The platform is based on the President's message and the planks are taken from the platform of 1884. The Mills bill was virtually endorsed in an outside resolution, and Democratic sympathy with efforts on behalf of home rule in Ireland was expressed in a way that ought to bring the blush of shame to the cheek of Joe Chamberlain. The ticket is regarded by most of the delegates as the strongest ever placed in nomination by a Democratic National Convention. If the scenes in St. Louis are any criterion, it has touched the hearts of the people, Men, women, and children are wearing red bandannas, and Allen G.

Thurman's name is on every lip.

There was not the slightest jar in the Convention. Its wheels moved as noiselessly and as prettily as the machinery of a Corliss engine. The hand of Wm. L. Scott of Erie was at the lever. He is an experienced machinist as well as an accomplished engineer. He personally olled every part of the machine, and paid particular attention to her exhaust pipe. No eccentric slipped, and there were no hot journals. If old Dean Richmond could have come to life and have seen the magnificent work of Scott national Democratic ship was steered by Scott as easily and as safely as ever Dean Richmond steered a Democratic State Convention. Every rock was avoided, and there was no scraping on sand bars. Every rope was taut and every sail trimmed to the wind. Through Scott's management the ship is in perfect condition and headed for port, with her binnacle lights set and with a free wind. Through Scott's management she will undoubtedly be brought into port safe and sound in November.

The fight in committee over the tariff was resumed last evening. The flery Watterson was tamed by a proposition to endorse the Mills bill independently of the platform. Edward Cooper alone protested against the compro-mise, and reiterated the protest on the floor of the Convention. The truth is that the endorsement of the Mills bill was a part of Scott's programme. He managed it so shrewdly that he drew from the North all that the South wanted, and from the South all that the North wanted. Meantime he drew from both North and South all that Scott wanted. He has pleased the Administration, he has pleased the United Decracy, and seems to have pleased everybody but the Republican party. No leader ever did his work so quietly and unobtrusively. He has laid the foundation for an aggressive campaign, and there will be hot work all along the

It was another sweltering day-even hotter than yesterday. The Convention met at about st 10. The hall, outside of the space reserved for the delegates and alternates, was packed long before this time. All the gilt eagles and festooned flags torn down in the Cleveland furor of the day previous had been restored to their places. Dan Dougherty's half-sucked lemon still lay on the Chairman's desk. The still stood in the door of the Capitol back of the rostrum, and the equestrian portrait of Washington at the other end of the hall still pointed the way to victory. The Thurman feeling was rampant. Red handkerchiefs were as thick as tulips in an old Dutch garden. They were flying from the guidons of most of the States. New York, with its 72 votes, was showing the bandanna for the first time, and the Hoosiers were appalled. The Gray men had been buoyed by ghost stories to the effect that New York was against Thurman on account of his age, and that the delegation was ready to accept the Indiana candidate. It was even asserted that Gray would have written a letter declining the nomination if he had not been assured of the vote of New York. This is why Dan Voorhees looked troubled when he saw Roswell P. Flower, spokesman for the New York delegation, upholding a Thurman banner.

Col. Henry Watterson presented the report of the Committee on Resolutions as soon as Gen. Collins called the Convention to order. It was read by Clerk Pettit of the House of Representatives in a voice so clear, distinct, and powerful that it reached the ear of every person in the immense building. There was loud cheering when the resolution reaffirming the platform of 1884 was read, and volleyed screams of joy were heard when the President's message was declared the correct interpretation of that platform as the basis of tariff reform. As Clerk Pettit descended from the table on

which he had been standing. Col. Watterson again appeared before the Convention. He showed the effects of the long struggle. eyes seemed more sunken than ever. They were shaded by his bushy eyebrows and by the cowlick of hair that fell over his forehead. His speech was short and decisive. Every word and each sentence were measured. He closed by saying: "Two good Democrats can never know each other thoroughly until they have had some fun with each other." Here he turned and beckoned to Mr. Gorman, who had locked horns with him on the committee, saying, sotto voice, "Come right down," and closed the final sentence of his speech thus: "And this furnishes a reason why I should present to you Senator Gorman." The Maryland Senator had spoken only a few minutes when a muffled cry of fire came from under one of the gaileries. It was not loud enough to be heard in all parts of the building or it might have created a panic. As it was, only a few ladies in the gallery, on the right of the platform. showed any alarm. Their fears were relieved by Mr. Scott, who shouted "All right; there no danger." It was a false alarm. Those packed under the galleries took advantage of the situation and made a break for the seats reserved for alternates, many of which were empty. The police stopped the leaping over the barrier, and order was quietly

At the end of Senator Gorman's speech Col. Watterson moved for the adoption of the platform and demanded the previous question. His demand was carried and the platform was adopted without a dissenting voice. It was magical. The measure over which the most trouble had been anticipated was put through in just thirty seconds. Mr. Scott then offered

the committee had given its assent. It was slapped through the Convention in twenty seeonds, without an adverse whimper and amid a storm of applause. Gov. Abbott's Irish home rule resolution was promptly adopted amid ringing cheers, as was also a resolution holding the Republican party responsible for withholding State rights from the Territories. Resolutions of respect to the memory of Thomas A. Hendricks and of Gen. Hancock were also passed.

Then Gen. Collins promptly shut off the cranks by declaring that nothing was in order but nomination for Vice-President. The roll of States was called. Mr. Tarpey, a broadshouldered man with a slight Irish accent, placed Judge Thurman in nomination. The uproar was dealening. Mr. Tarpey termed Mr. Thurman " the Knight of the Red Bendanna," and six thousand bandannas were shaken over

the heads of the delegates.

Mr. Tarpey was followed by Mr. Patterson of a bright-faced man, who named Gon, J. C. Black for the nomination. He did this on his own responsibility after reading a telegram from Black urging the selection of Mr. Thurman. Mr. Patterson made an excellent speech on behalf of Gen. Binck. He aroused fully as much if not more enthusiasm. than was shown when Dan Voorhees presented

the name of Judge Gray of Indiana not long afterward. Never was the Tall Sycamore of the Wabash in better voice and humor. He had nerved himself to a hopeless task, and he performed it with marvellous ability. He implored, reasoned, and threatened on behalf of his friend Gray. With his hand on his hip he warned the Democracy of certain disaster without the vote of Indiana. He called her the national battling ground and ecounted her services in the past. No successful Democratic candidate for the Presidency. since the formation of the Republican party. had been elected without the vote of Indiana. She came before the Convention tendering the nomination of Gray in one hand, and sure vie-

She came before the Convention tendering the nomination of Gray in one hand, and sure victory in the other. His speech started a whirlwind of enthusiasm among Gray's friends, but it quickly passed away.

The nomination was seconded by a Georgian with black hair, blue eyes, and a shrill voice. He had gestures so gaunt that at times you could fancy him a sailor yanking in a rope. Mr. Ivins of Kentucky also spoke on behalf of Gray's nomination. He said that he represented the great "unwashed and unterrilled Democracy of the South." The other evening he stood at the gate of his little cottage in Kentucky, He looked to the north and saw the blue hills of the great Democratic State of Indiana. He saw the smoke arising from a thousand camp fires, and he knew that the Democracy were at work. Then he told of past campaigns in which they had won victory, and closed by an earnest appeal for Gray. Thuman's nomination was seconded by Mr. Piggott of Connecticut, Mr. Dryden of Missouri, Gov. Green of New Jersey, Mr. Dorsey of Newada, George Raines of New York, Mr. Howell of Ohio, Capt. Dawson of South Carolina, Gov. Throckmorton of Texas, and Senator Daniel of Virginia. The best speech of the lot was a short one by Gov. Green, His reference to the remarks of Senator Voorhees was especially happy. The Governor called attention to the fact that New Jersey was another great battle ground. She had not only cast her vote for every Democratic Presidential candidate who had been elected, but she had voted, also, for all who had been deteated. She brought here to-day her nine electoral votes in one hand, and no demands in another. The Governor was wildly cheered as he descended from the platform.

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form. A stirring speech was that delivered by Mr. Dryden of Missouri. Its effect, however, was almost destroyed by an amusing incident. After depicting Thurman's labors in behalf of

almost destroyed by an amusing incident. After depicting Thurman's labors in behalf of the Democracy he began a sentence by saying that "rest and retirement would undoubtedly be very grateful to him." Before he could complete the sentence a heavy-voiced Gray man in the galieries shouted: "Well, then, why don't you give them to him?" This retort floored Mr. Dryden.

Another quaint orator was Gov. Dorsey of Nevada. When he said that "the silver ribs of the mountains of Nevada would fairly revel with joy over the nomination of Thurman" the Convention went into ecstasy. The eestasy ran into amusement when Dorsey described California as "laying her head upon the golden deposits of the continent and laving her feet in the lucid waters of the placid and pellucid Pacific," Give us Thurman, "shouted Dorsey," and the stamps of a thousand quartz mills will pound out ponderous applanse. Here a gentleman in the gallery suggested that the gentleman talk to the ladies a while, and Mr. Dorsey subsided.

George Haines was very eloquent in his efforts on behalf of Thurman. His quotations and citations were mainly from the Bible, and his thoughts were so classically moulded that they attracted more attention than applause. Equally effective as a speaker was Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia. He has bushy

they attracted more attention than applause. Equality effective as a speaker was Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia. He has bushy black hair and a Roman cast of features, and a voice to awe and command. His voice broke before he closed, but his sentences were magnificently worded and his peroration was unusually brilliant.

Amid the utmost silence the vote was taken by States. Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Florida, Iowa, Lousianu, Maine, Maryland, Mississippi, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jorsey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, and Wisconsin voted solid for Thurman.

nessee, and Wisconsin voted solid for Thurman.

Long before the roll call was completed it was evident that Thurman was nominated. Ten thousand persons were on their feet shouting, cheering, and waving flags and bandannas. Five hundred tin whisles were blown. The guidons of Indiana and Colorado were brought to the desk, draped in Thurman colors. Colorado had voted solid for Black and Indiana solid for Gray. The uproar lasted ten minutes. Then a gentleman from Colorado moved that Thurman's nomination be made by acclamation. This was seconded by Mr. Shanklin of Indiana, and the motion went through with a wild whoop.

Thus closed the proceedings of the sixteenth National Democratic Convention.

Amos J. Cumminos.

THE CONVENTION'S WORK. Eathusiasm Over the Platform and the

Nomination of Thurman. Sr. Louis, June 7 .- The last day of the Convention began with an atmosphere so sultry that the faces of the delegates glistened with perspiration, but ended in a violent thunder storm, accompanied with rain that fell in sheets, and imprisoned the lightly clad ladies for an hour or more in the vast exposition building. The distinguishing episode of the last day's work was the hissing of the multitude when Ohio announced forty-five votes for Thurman and one for Gray. This treason in the State that offered the Democracy her Gladstonian hero met with an execration that found expression in hisses in every portion of the building, and accompanied by cries, "Who is he?" and "Turn him out!" Second in importance to this occurrence was the fact that eight minutes were spent in cheering the choice

of the Sage of Columbus for Vice-President. The sun blazed down upon the Mound City this morning like a pitiless conqueror. The cumbrous and unwieldy hall is far distant from every hotel. Though the cable car service of the city provides two cars where the New York lines have one, it was wholly insuffleient to meet the demands of those who dreaded the long walk in the blistering glare of the unshaded streets. Again, the hall, with its seating capacity for 13,000 souls, was jammed to a surfeit with a multitude of gasping, dripping creatures. As they took their sents a section of the hall was seen to be bathed in the direct blaze of the sun coming through the glass roof, and here through the long hours of the session the men sat tirelessly, shielding their faces with palm leaves used as sunshades. The same ladies that had formed so conspicuous a feature of the gatherings in the galleries yesterday once again fringed the two long lines of humanity above the heads of the delegates; but, with the skill and taste of their sex, they had reaped the lesson of the decorations, and now were dressed so as to show to the best advantage against the patriotic colors around them. For the third time they graciously showered the encouragement of their smiling glances upon the stalwart body around the banners of the

ers looked into the fair, smiling faces for their inspiration. The banners of the States had been read with

States, and for the third time the banner bear-

the resolution endorsing the Mills bill, to which interest every morning, as though affording the best guide to the temper of the delegations with regard to the Vice-Presidency. The news that New York had succumbed to the pressure of the Thurman enthusiasm was now heralded to all in the Convention by the display of two red bandannas knotted above the imperial shields of the State. Those who left the hotels to go to the Convention hall know that New York had discussed the subject at a special meeting in the morning, and that only the fact that only forty-five persons were out of bed in time prevented the solidification of the delegates for Thurman. When all had reached their scats the subject was taken up, and with what result the bandannas amply made known. There were now only two gray bats pinnacled upon the forty-seven poles to represent the diminishing interest in the plucky canvass for Isane P. Gray. These symbols were still prized by Indiana and Missouri.

The Rev. Dr. Brank of the Central Presbyterian Church delivered the opening prayer, and then Chairman Patrick A. Collins announced that the Committee on the Platform was ready to report, and introduced Henry Watterson, the disciple of the Star-eyed Goddess, who, allowing for interruptions of hearty cheering, announced that his fellow committeemen had been unanimous in producing the platform which he now handed to an assistant secretary to read to the eager Convention.

THE PLATFORM.

The Democratic party of the United States in National Convention assembled renews the pledge of its fidelity to Democratic faith, and reaffirms the platform adopted by its representatives in the Convention of 1884 and endorses the views expressed by President Cleveland in his last exruest message to Congress as the correct in-terpretation of that platform upon the question of tariff reduction; and also endorses the efforts of our Democratic representatives in Congress to secure a reduction

of excessive taxation. Chief among its principles of party faith are the main-tenance of an indissoluble union of free and indestructi-ble States now about to enter upon its second century of unexampled progress and renown, devotion to a plan of government regulated by a written Constitution strictly specifying every granted power, and expressly reserving to the States or people the entire ungranted residue of power; the encouragement of a lealous, popular vigilance directed to all who have been chosen for brief terms to enact and execute the laws and are charged with the duty of preserving peace, ensuring

equality and establishing justice.

The Democratic party welcome an exacting scrutiny of the administration of the executive power, which four years ago was committed to its trusts in the election of Grover Cleveland as President of the United States but it challenges the most searching inquiry concerning its fidelity and devotion to the piedges which then invited the suffrages of the people. During a most critical period of our financial affairs, resulting from over-taxa-tion, the anomalous condition of our currency, and a public debt unmatured, it has, by the adoption of a wise and conservative course, not only averted disaster, but

greatly promoted the prosperity of the people.

It has reversed the improvident and unwise policy of the Republican party touching the public domain, and has reclaimed from corporations and syndicates, allen and domestic, and restored to the people nearly one hundred millions of acres of valuable land, to be sacredly held as homesteads for our citizens.

While carefully guarding the interest of the taxpayers and conforming strictly to the principles of justice and equity. It has paid out more for pensions and bounties to the soldiers and sailors of the republic than was ever paid before during an equal period.

It has adopted and consistently pursued a firm and

prudent foreign policy, preserving peace with all nations while scrupulously maintaining all the rights and interests of our own Government and people at home and abroad. The exclusion from our shores of Chinese la-borers has been effectually secured under the provision of a treaty, the operation of which has been postponed by the action of a Republican majority in the Senate.

Honest reform in the civil service has been inauguhas brought the public service to the highest standard of efficiency, not only by rule and precept but by the example of his own untiring and unselfed administra

In every branch and department of the Government under Democratic control the rights and the welfare of all the people have been guarded and defended, every public interest has been protected, and the equality of all our citizens before the law, without regard to race or color, has been stead fastly maintained.

Upon its record thus exhibited, and upon the pledge of a continuance to the people of the benefits of Democracy, the Democracy invoke a renewal of popular trust by the reclection of a Chief Magistrate who has been faithful, able, and prudent. We invoke in addition to that trust by the transfer also to the Democracy of

dance of a long peace, deny to the people equality before the law and the fairness and the justice which are their right. Then the cry of American labor for a better share in the rewards of industry is stilled with false pretences, enterprise is fettered and bound down to home markets, capital is discouraged with doubt, and unequal, unjust laws can neither be properly amended nor repealed. The Democratic party will continue with all the power confided to it the struggle to reform these laws in accordance with the piedges of its last platform. indorsed at the bailot box by the suffrages of the people. Of all the industrious freemen of our land, the im-mense majority, including every tiller of the soil, gain no advantage from excessive tax laws, but the price of nearly everything they buy is increased by the favoritism of an unequal system of tax legislation. All unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation. It is repugnant to the creed of Democracy that by such taxation the cost of the necessaries of life should be unjustifiably increased to all our people. Judged by Democratic prin-ciples, the interests of the people are betrayed when, by unnecessary taxation, trusts and combinations are permitted to exist which, while unduly enriching the few that combine rob the body of our citizens by de-priving them of the benefits of natural competition. Every Democratic rule of governmental action is violated when through unnecessary taxation, a vast sum of money, far beyond the needs of an economical administration, is drawn from the people and the channels of trade, and accumulated as a demoralizing surplus in the national Treasury. The money now lying idle in the Federal Treasury, resulting from appertious taxa-tion, amounts to more than one hundred and twenty-five millions, and the surplus collected is reaching the sum of more than sixty millions annually. Debauched by this immense temptation, the remedy of the Republican party is to meet and exhaust by extravagant appropria-tion and expenses, whether constitutional or not, the ascumulation of extravagant taxation. The Democratic policy is to enforce frugality in public expense and abolish unnecessary taxation. Our established domes-tic industries and enterprises should not and need not be endangered by the reduction and correction of the burdens of taxation. On the contrary, a fair and careful revision of our tax laws, with due allowance for the difference between the wages of American and foreign labor, must promote and encourage every branch of such industries and enterprises, by giving them assur-ance of an extended market and steady and continuous operations. In the interests of Am erican labor, which should in no even; be neglected, the revision of our tax laws contemplated by the Democratic party should pro-mote the silvantage of such labor, by cheapening the cost of necessaries of life in the home of every working man, and at the same time securing to him steady and

remunerative employment.
Upon this question of tariff reform, so closely concerning every phase of our national life, and upon every question involved in the problem of good government. the Democratic party submits its principles and professions to the intelligent suffrages of the American people.

Every plank in it was received with loud. hearty cheering. Especially was this the case with reference to the clause about the reclamation of the public lands, to the clause that told of the Government's patriotic handling of the pensons, to the clause that spoke of the navy as having been placed upon a footing torbidding scandal and in showing successful reconstruction, and to the clause crediting the Democracy with an effort to effectively secure the exclusion of Chinese laborers. The allusion to the Chief Magistrate as " faithful, able, and prudent" won hearty cheers, and so did the statement of the party's position on the tariff, first outlined in The Sun on Monday morning last. WATTERSON SPEAKS.

There were loud calls for Watterson, and the handsome and soldierly Kentuckian, now grown quite rotund beneath his long Prince Albert cost of black, and with a poetic lock falling athwart his brow to threaten first one eye and then the other, advanced and made a speech replete with the originality, humor, and

ances, both editorial and forensic, widespread fame. He said: you a platform upon which Democrats may stand with out feeling that they are away from home. [Laughter

and applause.] It embraces a declaration of principles to which Democrats may subscribe without looking around the corner. [Laughter and cheers.] It embedies a statement of facts incontrovertible, [Cheers] It delocalizes the cause of reform and gives to it a lan-guage which may be spoken alike in New Jersey and Iowa (cheers and eries of "Good! Good!") in Massachu-setts and in Texas. [Renewed cheering.] Its face is set in the right direction, and its eyes look upon the rising, not the setting sun. (A loud outburst of applause.) Gentlemen, the language of agitation is one thing, the

hands of construction is another thing. Thanks to Grover Cleveland [cheers], the attention of the country, wooed by others so long in vain, is fixed at last [cries of "Good"] upon a remedy of real instead of the imaginary evils arising out of a state of war; and henceforward the Democratic party, which has been the voice, will become the hand of the people. But its hands will be the hands of the milder, not the destroyer, and it will remove the occupants before it takes the roof off the (Applause.) w Democrata, I bid you be of cheer touching the

future of the party and the country. Democracy at least is one with itself, and though we may sometimes contend among ourselves, our contests shall be those of the Romans of old, only resulting in more Romans [Great cheers.] It is now the time of the Republicans to know what it is to have only half the country and no leader at all. [Cheers.]
Gentlemen, two good Democ-ats can only understand
one another thoroughly and love one another entirely

when they have had some fun together | laughter and cheers, and this will be sufficient reason, if any reason were needed, why I should present you Senator Gorman of Maryland. Mr. Watterson brought a roar of approval

about his ears when he said "Thanks to Grover Cleveland the attention of this country, wooed by others so long in vain, is fixed at last upon the remody of real instead of imaginary evils." and he provoked loud yells when in closing. he introduced his opponent in the construction of the platform, Senator A. P. Gorman.

SENATOR GORMAN'S SPEECH. The subtle Senator, clean-shaven like a priest,

and looking not a little unlike one of those heroes our country immortalizes upon its post-age stamps, fumbled upon Mr. Collins's desk for the lemon he had brought with him, and then began a not at all notable speech in high-keyed tones, proceeding wholly from his head. One thing that Mr. Gorman said especially pleased the Convention. It was this: "We are better organized, more united, and a great deal more certain of victory than in 1884." He spoke as follows:

organized, more united, and a great deal more certain of victory than in 1884." He spoke as follows:

Mr. President, gentlemen of the Convention and Democrats ail: I would be out of place were I found elsewhere than in a Democratic Convention and standing upon the Democratic principles as written by Jefferson and now being enforced by the Democratic parity under the lead of Grover Cleveland. (Cheers and cries of the lead of Grover Cleveland.) Cheers and cries of the lead of Grover Cleveland. (Cheers and cries of the lead of Grover Cleveland.) Cheers and cries of the lead of Grover Cleveland. (Cheers and cries of the lead of Grover Cleveland.) Cheers and cries of the lead of Grover Cleveland. (Cheers and Cries of Controlled and its tarif directed not to impair the brilliant industries of the land, but that extrawagant expenditures should be reduced until we should have a Government economically administered, and that the war taxes placed upon us by the Republican party should be reduced according to the requirements of the Government. Upon the declaration of principles thus made at Chicagone well cover the people, and the result was the duction of taxation be has been thus honest and earnest and with a desire to carry out to the letter the promises of his party; and when he declared that we were now to fade the fact of the reduction of taxation and wipe out this hundred million of surelus it was no longer a question, nor could it be controlled by clap-trap phrases of the opposition charging us with free trade or protection rather, but this twe stood as honest men, as honest reformers, to reduce this immense taxation one hundred millions per annum Differ as you will about the phrases, we have presented a declarations that have preceded us. As Mr. Watterson has well sai, it is a platform upon which every Democrat to the cardinal principles of the party, but we will give him liberty of conscience and action on essentials. With such a declaration and derence, there will be the same spirit of toleration. We will find

united, and I think more certain of victory. [Applause.]

Mr. Gorman suffered an unfortunate interruption in the very heart of his address. It was one that lent a moment of great uneasiness to all within the building. Over on the north side, in the seats behind the delegates, suddenly arose an uproar so discordant that the muffled sound of it through the vast building and the accompanying stampeds of the men in that quarter from their seats to hasty concealment under the gallery, notified every one that something extraordinary was taking place. A third of the multitude fancied it was fire; two-thirds that it was a fight. Policemen that trust by the transfer also to the Democracy of the entire legislative power.

The Republican party, controlling the Senate and resisting in both houses of Congress a reformation of unjust and unequal tax laws, which have outlasted the just and unequal tax laws, which have outlasted the specific parts of the specific parts o tion, and in a moment those who had left their seats were seen to be clambering back into them again. To this moment, so great is the building and so densely was it packed, not two-fifths of all who were within its walls yet understand what occasioned the excitement. The Hon, James Five Points Oliver had gone to the thick of the disturbance and came back to tell the New York reporters it was nothing. "One galoot stepped on another one and got punched. It was perfectly proper, It would be an unfortunate thing for a sound Democratic ticket if the Convention that nominated it should break up without a light."

PLATFORM ADDITED AND MILLS BILL ENDORSED.

PLATFORM ADOPTED AND MILLS BILL ENDORSED. Henry Watterson, still on the platform and standing guard over the product of his committee like a sentinel on duty, now moved the previous question on the adoption of the platform.

All in favor will say Aye," roared Patrick

Coolins.
One mighty, universal "Aye." "All opposed will say no."
Absolute silence, followed by a velley of

Absolute silence, followed by a volley of cheering.

"Gentlemen," said the blue grass editor, "the Platform Committee has approved and reported and requested to be passed without discussion three resolutions. The first is by William L. Scott of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Scott at once advanced, blonde, spare, serious, and with an air of careless confidence, and said that he was directed to present this resolution, and asked the Convention's approval of the same:

*Remired That this Convention hereby endorses and recommends the early passage of the bill for the reduction of the revenue now pending in the House of Representatives.

Before the reading of it was finished, and as soon as it was seen that it was an endorsement of the Mills bill, the Convention burst into cheering. The motion for its adoption was entried with a roar, and there were not any "Nees" against it. The conduct of the Convention showed that there must have been apprehension that some one would oppose the resolution, because all listened, and when it was discovered that the call for disapproving voices met with no response, the Convention signified its pleasure by rising to its feet and making the air bristle with every portable thing that ever man carried. It was a momentary suggestion of the manner in which the President's name had been received the previous day. Fans, sheets of gray, hats and canes were flourished from the galleries, and men below mounted their chairs and brandished above their heads whatever they could utilize.

"The second of these resolutions" said Ma Before the reading of it was finished, and as

MORE RESOLUTIONS. "The second of these resolutions," said Mr. Watterson, "is by Mr. Frederick Lohman of Iowa," It was as follows:

Iowu." It was as follows:

**Esselved That a just and liberal policy should be purposed in reference to the Territories; that the right of self-government is inherent in the people and guaranteed under the Constitution; that the Territories of Washington, Dakota, Montana, and New Mexico are, by virtue of population and development, entitled to admission into the Union as States, and we unqualifiedly condemn the course of the Republican party in refusing statehood and self-government to their people. The third resolution brought into view ex-Goy, Leon Abbett of New Jersey, who provoked grent applause for himself, but greater for his resolution in behalf of suffering Ireland: resolution in behalf of suffering Ireland;

Resolved, That we express our cordial sympathy with
the arrugaling people of all nations in their efforts to
secure for themselves the lass imable blessings of selfgovernment and citil and religious liberty, and we
especially declare our sympathy with the efforts of
those notice parietts who, led by olladatone and Pariett,
have conducted their grand and peaceful centest for
home rule in Ireland.

Air. Charles W. Braker of Ohio, rising in his
seat send to the property of Thomas.

Mr. Charles W. Braker of Ohlo, rising in his sent, sent up a tribute to the memory of Thomas A. Hendricks. The resolution was read by the Secretary, as follows:

The Femocracy of the nation in Convention assembled remember with pride and merit the distinguished services of the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks to his parry and his country. He was a fearless leader, a distinguished statement, a pure patriot. In the administration of all public trusts he acted with honor and with decity. We tender to Mrs. Hendricks in her bereavement the affectionate respect and sympathy of the Democracy of the United States.

Chairman Collins asked that, in respect to the

the United States.

Chairman Collins asked that, in respect to the memory of one of the greatest of Democrats, those in favor of the resolution arise. The entire Convention arose, and Mr. Hondricks's name was cheered.

EDWARD COOPER DISSENTS FROM THE PLATFORM. Then the Chairman announced, what a great many knew beforehand: "There has been a slight mistake in saying that the Platform

Committee was unanimous, because the Chairman is informed that Mr. Cooper of New York dissents. But for that, there is entire unanim-

dissents. But for that, there is entire unanimity.

It is no secret that ex-Mayor Cooper wanted the 1884 platform, pure and simple, without additions. The argument of Messrs. Scott. Gorman, Watterson, and others did not change his convictions, and Mr. Cooper said to-day as he started for the convention hall, that he feared that the platform agreed upon, which contains an endorsement of the President's message, would prejudice the chances of party success in Now York. There were other members of the Committee on Resolutions who shared Mr. Cooper's apprehensions, perhaps, but they were less outspoken and acquiesced in the decision of the majority of the committee and gave their support to the platform.

The announcement of Mr. Cooper's discent created hardly a ripple in the Convention, and it proceeded immediately to ballot for Visserseighent. Lieut.-Gov. White of California moved that the roll be called, and that each State that had a candidate to present to the Convention put its man in nomination.

Convention put its man in nomination.
YOUNG MEN TO THE FRONT.

In the seene that followed the Democracy made a display of a large number of young men who were leaders in their several States, Had the party planned a proud surprise for the Convention by exhibiting the large force of young and able men who are now recruiting its ranks all over the country it could not have done so more successfully or more impressively. As State after State was called there was sent to the plattern one bright, rood-looking young fellow after another, until the episode forced words of surprise from the old chiefrains who had been bensting that the young men of the country are nouring into the Democratic party, was recalled to the minds of all present, and there was much interest and enthusiasm manifested. Attention had been called in The Sun to the marked display of young men new to politics that was made in the State Convention in New York last month; but to-day's exhibition showed that New York by no means stands alone in this respect. The old and the young who followed one another in the long continued procession from the seats in the hall to the platform inaugurated a long session of speechmaking, which was rather dreary in spite of the interest the new recruits provoked. Not one of them made such a success as that soldier of the old Guard Henry Watterson, had, or half the success achieved by Jim McKenzie of Kentucky in his address in sporting parlance yesterday.

CALIFORNIA NOMINATES THURMAN.

The first man to harangue the Convention was Col. Tarpey of California, the image of a YOUNG MEN TO THE PRONT.

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CALIFORNIA NOMINATES THURMAN.

The first man to harangue the Convention was Col. Tarpey of California, the image of a younger Daniel Manning. His speech was punctuated by the wild and savage yells of a man, whose cheering in the gallery sounded more like the shricks of a steam whistle than any operation of the human voice. His culling Mr. Thurman "the Knight of the Redlandanna" struck the crowd as a happy hit. He said in part:

This republic holds no superior to Al'en G. Thurman of Ohio. The greeting accorded his name is a well-deserved tribute. Its spontancity has been nobly carned. Alen G. Thurman! it is spontancity has been nobly carned. Alen G. Thurman if the United States Senate in 1969, the happrint of his grains is found completuously in the legislation of the cullifornam of the propie and in defence of their rights. For forty years he has been a prominent figure in public life, and yet to-day no man can point to a single act or expression of his which does not to him experience, he is the man of all men whose record justifies his nomination at your hands in the sense that he cannot be defeated before the people.

Your years ago the California delegation put forward Mr. Thurman as their candidate for the Presidency and were enthusiastic in pushing his nomination. Four years have but sugmented their reverence and affection the propie of the propies.

Your years ago the California delegation put forward Mr. Thurman as their candidate for the Presidency and were enthusiastic in pushing his nomination. Four years have but sugmented their reverence and affection will be a ticket accounted in the interior of the interior of the president Grover Cleveland. Cleveland and Thurman will be a ticket accounted in the interior of the many be most officially compled with that of our honored President Grover Cleveland. Cleveland and Thurman havery State of the Union in answer to the miversial demand for his accuptance, consents to leave the pe

EXIT GEN. BLACK.

T. M. Patterson of Colorado, one of the new and young pillars of the party, had a difficult task to perform in notifying the Convention that John C. Black had lost all hope of the nomination to the Vice-Presidency, and yet did not wish to be wholly withdrawn from the chance of being struck by one of the belts of lightning in the cloud-piled air overhead. He came to bury Black, and yet to praise him, and he rather hoped that the praises he bestowed on the General's administration of the Pension Department and of the many good qualities of that candidate might turn the Convention with a rush away from Thurman. He could not resist a little threat in his sueech, a little dig at Thurman's age. "If Providence," said he," in His inscrutable way, should remove one who has already filled out the alloted years for man, the Senate of the United States might be cursed by another Ingalls," ["Hit hil" by the convention.] Finally, he read Gen Black's letter, as follows: EXIT GEN. BLACK.

cursed by another Ingalls," ["Hit hit" by the convention. Finally, he read Gen. Black's letter, as follows:

The Bon. T. M. Patterson, care of Southern Houri:

Thave been advised by you and other near and dear friends of the situation of affairs in the National Benorate Convention, at whose hands in my behaf, you are about to ask the honor of a nomination to an exalised office. I hope for the honor, as one of the noble condicates of my political associates, and as worthy of exalted desire and honest particute ambition, but have too long wrought for the successes of constitutional principles not to subregate all personal claims to the weifare of the party of the constitution. That party has clearly decided in advance of the expression of voir assembly in favor of Allan 6. Thurman for Vice Frosting of the constitution of gratitudes to you and my friends whose favor had from the consideration of the Convention by home from the consideration of the Convention by home that there may be exhibited the fullest harmony of resolve and action. Veurfellow cliken. John C. Black.

CONNECTICUT HEARD FROM.

Mr. Piggott of Connecticut, on taking the platform, was inspired to remark that "Public office is a public trust." At which the correspondents in the stalls beneath him threw down their pencils and said: "That settles Piggott." But he was from a State whose men have never lacked originality, and he had enough of it to bring all the benelth back again into position for at least a little reporting of what he had to say. "Connecticut." said he, "is the only Democratic oasis in the radical Sahara of New England to second the nomination of Thurman." Of that grand old champion, he said: "He is worthy of every trust, he never violated a trust; he never knuckled to a trust." Then he said:

I have been asked so often since I came to the city of St. Louis: "Are you not going to have Connecticut by this cry of tariff reform?" that I want to take this opportunity to say that i have received the eigerams from the largest manufacturers in the State of Connecticut asking ins to aid this Convention in causing the cause of tariff reform to be promoted. The people of connecticut are not arraid of the platform we have adopted to day.

Then he gave the Convention this outburst: CONNECTICUT REARD FROM.

While the Indiana solon was making his fulle fight an excited and corpulent man, displaying his shirt sleeves, was waving a piece of gray alpnea frantically from the gallery at the



ALLEN G. THURMAN.

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Allen a picture of Isaac P. Gray was hung opportunely on the gallery front at the back of 4the hall. Mr. Yoorhees uttered no deflance, and gave no prospect of insubordination. His words, "I am not here to say you can't win without Gray," elleited a yocal expression of satisfaction.

A LITTLE MORE GRAY TALK. Albert H. Cox of Georgia promised to con-sume only two minutes, but really utilized ten. In an exhertation on behalf of Gray he said: If you train this great gun over in Ohio how much execution can you expect to do in the State of Indiana, where it is needed?

While he talked the multitude watched with

While he talked the multitude watched with curlosity a consultation in the left-hand aisle between Mr. Morrison and Mr. Voorhees. It boded nothing, and nothing came of it.

Kentucky proudly put on exhibition another young recruit, and a handsome one, in the person of Evan C. Settle. He and his State were for Gray. In the heat of sub-tropical orntory he let drop the expression, "This bull-headed gentleman," in speaking of Grover Cloveland.

A very handsome fellow, who would not like to be classed with the young men, and who had a winning, humorous twinkle in his black eyes, was introduced as Mat C. Dryden of Missouri. There had been a little more Gray talk than the Convention felt was consistent with its enthusiasm to endorse without rebuke; so that, when the Missouri edition of the classic poet of England mentioned the name of Alien G. Thurman, what seemed the entire mass of delegates rose with a bound and mined the air with their canes and bandannas as though determined once and for all to laye it understood that all talk of any other man was present determined once and for all to have it un-derstood that all talk of any other man was GOV. GREEN SPEARS FOR NEW JERSEY,

ONY, GREEN SPEARS FOR NEW JERSEY,

When New Jersey was called Gov, Green represented her handsomely. His line lare, his solid, portly flgure, his polished, graceful manner, and the imprint of intellectuality upon his face impressed the Convention. In his dress he combined the apparel of a solid business man with a dandyish touch here and there, as with his light slik tie and fashionable lines he made a telling point, and one that rebutted the boast of Indiana that she is a barticheid where every candidate must struggle. New Jersey, said he, 'is another battlefeld, and she gives her vote, not only to every Democrat who is elected, but to every Democrat who is elected, but to every bemeerat who is elected. But the first men and the first men an

he never violated a trust; he never knuckled to a trust. Then he said cleams of the city of the control of the

P CF TWO CENTS.

Great applause:

A THURMAN TIDAL WAVE.

Ohio's representative on the platform was Gen. Thomas F. Powell, often spoken of lowingly as "Rod-headed Tom Powell of Ohio. He is another of the young fellows, bright as a dollar and keen as a ravier. He called Thurman the Gladstone of America.

A very striking figure was that of Capt. Edward Dawson, sent forward by South Carolina. Swarthy, with high combed crinkled gray half framing his face, he looked like the author of "Monte Crista." His speech was delivered in a musical voice. He said:

I cait Thurman not an oid Roman, but a grand old American. If his back he lowed it is because like each of the oid Marsha to France, he is been down by the honors his people have loaded him with.

Tennossee sent up young Delegate Thompson, another of the Democratic Juniors, and he voiced the partiality of his State for Thurman. So did ex-Gov. Throckmorton of Texas.

Sonator John W. Daniel of Virginia, who looks like Edwin Booth, appeared amid a tumult of welcome greater than had greated any other man. "There went," said he. "from the good old town of Lynchburg, from which I hall, a preacher of the Gengel who carried with him his wife, his bey, his libbe, and his household goods. He settled in the grand young Common washin of Ohio, where the boy became the further of the man." Thus Virginia began her tribute to the second choice of the Convention. Thus the golden orator from her green tobacco fields pictured one stage after another in the life of Thurman as it carried him to Congress, to the bench, and to the Senate. The Convention. Thus the golden orator from her green tobacco fields pictured one stage after another in the life of Thurman as it carried him to Congress, to the bench, and to the Senate. The Convention. Thus the gold one stage after another in the life of Thurman as it carried him to Congress, to the bench, and to the Senate. The Convention was charmed with the riythm of the speech and in the velling for Daniel to continue could plainly be heard voices from half a dozen

Thurman his little speech was well received.

THURMAN NOMINATED.

Then, before any more Territories had been called, the voting by States was begun. Those States that cast their votes solidly for Thurman were: Arkan-as, 14; California, 16; Connecticut, 12; Florida, S; Louislans, 16; Maine, 12; Maryland, 16; Mississippi, 18; New Agrick, 12; North Carolina, 22; Oregon, 6; Fennsylvania, 60; Rhode Island, 5; South Carolina, 18; Tennessee, 24; Texas, 25; Vermont, 8; Virginia, 24; fowa, 26; and two votes were cast by each of the Territories for Thurman.

The States that divided their votes were: Alabama, with 15 for Thurman, 4 for Gray, and 16 for Black; Deliaware, with 3 for Thurman, and 3 for Gray; Illinois, with 17 each for Black and Gray, and 10 for Thurman; Kansas, with 2 for Black, 2 for Gray, and 14 for Fluctman; kentacky, with 17 for Gray, and 14 for Thurman; kentacky, with 17 for Gray, and 18 for Thurman; Minnesote, with 1 for Gray, and 19 for Thurman; Minnesote, with 1 for Gray, and 19 for Thurman; Minnesote, with 1 for Gray, and 18 for Thurman; Minnesote, with 1 for Gray, and 18 for Thurman; Minnesote, with 1 for Gray, and 18 for Thurman; Minnesote, with 1 for Gray, and 18 for Thurman; Minnesote, with 1 for Gray, and 18 for Thurman; Minnesote, with 1 for Gray, and 8 for Thurman; Minnesote, with 1 for Gray, and 8 for Thurman, Only one State voted solidly for Binox—Colorado.

The solid trip-hammer blow of New York's seventy-two votes for Thurman, followed by Pennsylvania's pile driver of staty votes set the Convention cheering wildly; and it was unfortunate for Ohio that she should have made the return of one vote for Gray and forty-fly for Thurman. The presence of that one Mug-wunpian ballot angored the thousands and set them hissing like a vast nest of snakes, while above the sinister sound rose cries of "Tura him out!" and "Who is the man?

A Scene of wild entitlesent their decis-THURMAN NOMINATED.

see in the imprint of intellectuality upon miss face impressed the Convention. In his dress he condisined the argarel of a solid business he condisined the argarel of a solid business with his light silk the and fashionable hince he made a telling pedit, and each that relatited the boast of indiant hins he is a busined-dish where boast of indiant hins he is a busined-dish where six was the total problem. The telling has been added a telling pedit, and each telling telling the problem of the probl

the Southern Hotel at 4 P. M. The following resolution offered by Col. Fellows was adopted; at these syed, and out no be seed from so the best from so the seed from so the first state of the seed from s On motion of Gov. Abbett, the Convention then adjourned sine die.

then adjourned sine die.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The National Democratic Committee of 1283 met at 4 P. M. at the Southern Hotel. On motion of Senator Gorman, Mr. Barnum was elected temporary Chairman. On motion of Mr. McHenry of Kentucky, Mr. Samuel Pasco of Florida was elected temporary Secretary, and Edward B. Dickinson of New York was elected official stonographer. A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Barnum, Chairman, Mr.

Unequalied,
Allock's Porous Plasters stand
Unequalied and may well command
The praise of all throughout the land—Adu.

No Mere Soap For